

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 27 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st July 1916.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As It stood on the 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	" Banhi " (P) ..	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	" Ahale Hadi " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
4	" Alaukik Rahasya " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
5	" Al-Islam " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Akram Khan ; age 36 years	900
6	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
7	" Ananda " (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
8	" Ananda Sangit Patrika " (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
9	" Anjali " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Krishna Bihari Datta ; age 30 years.	200
10	" Antapur " (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
11	" Archhana " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
12	" Arghya " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
13	" Aryya Kayastha Pratibha " (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
14	" Avasar " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
15	" Ayurveda Bikas " (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
16	" Baidya Sammilani " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampore, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
17	" Baidya Sanjivani (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
18	" Baisya Patrika " (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
19	" Balak " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
20	" Bamabodhini Patrika " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
21	" Bangabandhu " (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
22	" Bangal Mahila " (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
23	" Bangali " (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	6,000
24	" Bangaratna " (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 51 years.	1,550
25	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura	... Weekly	... Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 55 years	453
27	" Bansheri " (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
28	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N)	Barisal	... Weekly	... Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
29	" Basumati " (N)	... Calcutta	... Do	... Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
30	" Bandha Bandhu " (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	... Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 33 years.	750
31	" Bhakti " (P)	... Howrah	... Do.	... Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600
32	" Bharati " (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
33	" Bharatbarsha " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhushan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 52 years.	4,000
34	" Bharatmala " (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	... Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
35	" Bharat Nari " (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Ananda Chandra Gupta; Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
36	" Bhisak Darpan " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
37	" Bidushak " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
38	" Bijnan " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
39	" Bikrampur " (P)	... Mymensingh	... Quarterly	... Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
40	" Birbhum Varta " (N)	... Suri	... Weekly	... Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	1,007
41	" Birbhumi " (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Kulananda Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
42	" Birbhumi Vasi " (N)	... Rampur Hat	... Weekly	... Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
43	" Brahma Vadi " (P)	... Barisal	... Monthly	... Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
44	" Brahma Vidya " (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
45	" Brahman Samaj " (P)	... Do.	... Weekly	... Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
46	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan	... Do.	... Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
47	" Byabasay O Banijya " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	... Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
48	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur	... Weekly	... Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
49	" Charu Mihir " (N)	... Mymensingh	... Do.	... Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha	800
50	" Chikitsa Prakash " (P)	... Nadia	... Monthly	... Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabauik ; age 30 years.	500
51	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	... Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	... Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
53	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	... Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	400
54	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	... Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
55	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca	... Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
56	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta	... Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 41 years.	2,000
57	"Dhanwantari" (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
58	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do.	... Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
59	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 55 years.	7,000
60	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	... Do. ...	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
61	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	... Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
62	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
63	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda	... Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
64	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do.	... Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
66	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do.	... Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	500
67	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do.	... Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	400
68	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do.	... Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
69	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi	... Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	200
70	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly	... Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
71	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	... Do. ...	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
72	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Do.	... Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
73	"Islam Abha" (P) ...	Dacca	... Monthly ...	Shaikh Abdul Majid ...	1,000
74	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh	... Weekly ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musulman ; age about 34 years.	700
75	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 58 years.	700
76	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat	... Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
77	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Sudhakrsta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	600
78	"Jangipur Samoan" (N) ...	Murshidabad	... Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
79	"Janmabhumi" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300	105.
80	"Jasohar" (N)	... Jessore	... Weekly	... Ananda Mohan Chandidas, Hindu, Kayastha.	600	106.
81	"Jhankar" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900	107.
82	"Jubak" (P)	... Santipur	... Do.	... Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300	108.
83	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	... Comilla	... Do.	... Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500	109.
84	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350	110.
85	"Kalyani" (N)	... Magura	... Weekly	... Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500	111.
86	"Kanika" (P)	... Murshidabad	... Monthly	... Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150	112.
87	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	... Barisal	... Weekly	... Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	573	113.
88	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750	114.
89	"Khulnayani" (N)	... Khulna	... Weekly	... Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350	115.
90	"Krishak" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700	116.
91	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	... Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	1,000	117.
92	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400	118.
93	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 52 years.	500	119.
94	"Kushadaha" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500	120.
95	"Mahila" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200	121.
96	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Miss K. Blair; age 61 years	500	122.
97	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	... Nadia	... Do.	... Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibartha.	300	123.
98	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200	124.
99	"Malancha" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 46 years.	1,000	125.
100	"Malda Samachar" (N)	... Malda	... Weekly	... Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	1,100	126.
101	"Manasi" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	2,200	127.
102	"Mandar Mala"	... Do.	... Weekly	... Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 68 years.	400	128.
103	"Marmavani" (N)	... Do.	... Do.	... Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	700	129.
104	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	... Do.	... Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope; age 27 years.	500	130.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
105.	" Midnapore Hitaishi " (N).	Midnapore	... Weekly	... Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	1,700
106.	" Moslem Hitaishi "	Calcutta	... Do.	... Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Musammul Haque.	8,500
107.	" Muhammadi " (M)	...	Do.	... Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years.	About 7,000
108.	" Mukul " (P)	...	Do.	... Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
109.	" Murshidabad Hitaishi " (N).	Saidabad	... Weekly	... Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
110.	" Nabagraha Prasanga " (P).	Mymensingh	... Monthly	... ....	.....
111.	" Nandini " (P)	... Howrah	... Issued every two months.	... Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabia, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
112.	" Narayan " (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
113.	" Natya Mandir " (P)	...	Do.	... Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
114.	" Nava Vanga " (N)	... Chandpur	... Weekly	... Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
115.	" Nayak " (N)	... Calcutta	... Daily	... Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
116.	" Navya Bharat " (P)	Do.	... Monthly	... Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
117.	" Nihar " (N)	... Contai	... Weekly	... Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
118.	" Nityananda Sevak " (P)	Murshidabad	... Monthly	... Abinash Chandra Kabyspurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
119.	" Noakhali Sammilani " (N)	Noakhali Town	... Weekly	... Fazlur Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
120.	" Pabna Hitaishi " (N)	Pabna	... Do.	... Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121.	" Pakshik Patrika " (P)	Serampore	... Fortnightly	... Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
122.	" Pallivasi " (N)	... Kalna	... Weekly	... Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300
123.	" Pallivarta " (N)	... Bongong	... Do.	... Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	500
124.	" Pantha " (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Rajendra Lal Mukharji	300
125.	" Pataka " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	400
126.	" Pataka " (P)	... Barisal	... Quarterly	... Revd. J. D. Raw	500
127.	" Prabhini " (N)	... Do.	... Weekly	... Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
128.	" Prachar " (P)	... Jayanagar	... Monthly	... Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
129.	" Praja Bandhu " (N)	... Tippera	... Fortnightly	... Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaiyarta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
130.	" Prajapati " (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	... Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,000
131.	" Prantavasi " (N)	... Netrakona	... Fortnightly	... Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
132.	" Prasun " (N)	... Katwa	... Weekly	... Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Gosala ; age 45 years.	715

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Pratijna" (N)	... Calcutta	... Weekly	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
134	"Pratikar" (N)	... Berhampore	... Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
135	"Pratibha" (P)	... Dacca	... Monthly	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
136	"Pravasi" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
137	"Priti" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
138	"Pritibarta" (P)	... Tippera	... Do.	Kali Das Pal ; Hindu ...	500
139	"Rajdut" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
140	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	... Rangpur	... Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
141	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
142	"Ratnakar" (N)	... Asansol	... Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	783
143	"Rayat" (N)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
144	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
145	"Sadhak" (P)	... Nadia	... Do.	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivartta ; age 34 years.	200
146	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	... Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000
147	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 62 years.	400
148	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	... Howrah	... Do.	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	1,300
149	"Saji" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
150	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 36 years	450
151	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
152	"Samay" (N)	... Calcutta	... Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	About 550
153	"Sammilan" (P)	... Do.	... Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste ; age 43 years.	200
154	"Sammilani" (N)	... Do.	... Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose ; age about 48 years.	300
155	"Sammilani" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
156	"Sandes" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	2,500
157	"Sanjivani" (N)	... Do.	... Weekly	Krishna Kumar Mitter ; age 55 years.	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
158	"Sankalpa" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	900
159	"Sansodhini" (N)	... Chittagong	... Weekly	... Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
160	"Santosh" (P)	... Mymensingh	... Monthly	... Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
161	"Saswati" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 51 years.	400
162	"Sebak" (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	... Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
163	"Senapati" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years ...	200
164	"Serampore" (N)	... Serampore	... Weekly	... Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	400
165	"Sisu" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	7,500
166	"Saurabha" (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	... Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	1,200
167	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P)	... Chinsura	... Do.	... Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	350
168	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Hindu ; Baidya ; age 41 years.	200
169	"Sikshak" (P)	... Barisal	... Do.	... Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years ...	125
170	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	... Mymensingh	... Do.	... Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 38 years.	1,000
171	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	... Dacca	... Weekly	... Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 30 years.	1,500
172	"Snehamayi" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	... Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
173	"Sopan" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	250
174	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak." (P).	Do.	... Do.	... Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu ; age 56 years.	1,000
175	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	... Do.	... Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu ; age 48 years.	300
176	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	... Do.	... Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
177	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	... Weekly	... Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	1,200
178	"Sumati" (P) ...	... Dacca	... Monthly	... Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	590
179	"Suprabhat" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	900
180	"Suraj" (N)	... Pabna	... Weekly	... Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
181	"Suhrit" (P) ...	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 32 years.	300
182	"Suhrid" (P) ...	... Do.	... Do.	... Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	900
183	"Surabhi" (P)	... Contai	... Do.	... Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	300
184	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	... Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 50 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
185	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
186	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 34 years.	500
187	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	200
188	"Tapasian" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	250
189	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	... Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 42 years.	450
190	"Tattwa Manjari" (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 43 years.	600
191	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	... Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	300
192	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do.	... Weekly	Moni Lal Banarji, Brahmin ; age about 31 years.	800
193	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	... Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 44 years.	1,250
194	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji ...	900
195	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	... Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
196	"Tulsi Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhushan, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	250
197	"Uchchasha" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
198	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,200
199	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	About 3,000
200	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	... Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	450
201	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
202	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat	... Weekly	Girija Nath Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	775
203	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	300
204	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 54 years.	600
205	"Viewadut" (N) ...	Howrah	... Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
206	"Viewavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	... Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,000
207	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
208	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	... Do.	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
209	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	... Do.	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	600
210	"Commercial Advertiser" (N) ...	Do.	... Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	250
211	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	... Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500

*Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
212	" <i>Dacca Gazette</i> " (N)	Dacca	... Weekly	... Satya Bhupan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 49 years.	500
213	" <i>Dacca Review</i> " (P)	Do.	... Monthly	... Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	500
214	" <i>Fraternity</i> " (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	... Revd. W. E. S. Holland	150
215	" <i>Jagannath College Magazine</i> " (P).	Dacca	... Monthly	... Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
216	" <i>Jyoti</i> " (N)	Chittagong	... Weekly	... Kali Sankar Chakravarti ; age 49 years.	2,000
217	" <i>Krishnagar College Magazine</i> " (P).	Krishnagar	... Monthly	... Hemanta Kumar Sarkar	200
218	" <i>Rajshahi College Magazine</i> " (P).	Dacca	... Quarterly	... Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	800
219	" <i>Rangpur Dikprakash</i> " (N).	Rangpur	... Weekly	... Pramatha Nath De	300
220	" <i>Ripon College Magazine</i> " (P).	Calcutta	... Bi-monthly	... Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
221	" <i>Sanjaya</i> " (N)	Faridpur	... Weekly	... Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 43 years.	500
222	" <i>Scottish Churches College Magazine</i> " (P).	Calcutta	... Five issues in the year.	... Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
223	" <i>Tippera Guide</i> " (N)	Comilla	... Weekly	... Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
224	" <i>Achikni Ribeng</i> " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	... Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
225	" <i>Phring Phring</i> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	... D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
226	" <i>Bharat Mitra</i> " (N)	Calcutta	... Weekly	... Babu Ambika Prasad Baghali, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	3,000
227	" <i>Bir Bharat</i> " (N)*	Do.	... Do.	... Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	1,500
228	" <i>Calcutta Samachar</i> " (N).	Do.	... Do.	... Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 61 years.	2,000
229	" <i>Chota Nagpur Dut-Patrika</i> " (P).	Ranchi	... Monthly	... Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
230	" <i>Daily Price List</i> " (N)	Calcutta	... Daily	... Bhupat Ram	250
231	" <i>Dainik Bharat Mitra</i> " (N).	Do.	... Do.	... Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,500
232	" <i>Daragar Daptar</i> " (P)	Do.	... Monthly	... Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 30 years.	800
233	" <i>Hindi Vangavasi</i> " (N)	Do.	... Weekly	... Harikisan Josher, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 40 years.	5,000
234	" <i>Bhaaskar</i> " (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	... Padmarsi Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain ; age about 48 years.	200
235	" <i>Manoranjan</i> " (P)	Do.	... Monthly	... Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
236	" <i>Marwari</i> " (N)	Do.	... Weekly	... R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala ; age 45 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>					
237	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Kisseen Josher, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years	1,000
238	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
239	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P) ...	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
240	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammedan ; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
241	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
242	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur	Do.	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
244	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
245	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 62 years.	940
246	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
247	"Albalagh" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammedan ; age about 33 years.	1,000
248	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammedan ; age 41 years.	800
249	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
250	"Refaqut" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammedan ; age 42 years.	700
251	"Durbin" (N) ...	Do	Do.	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
252	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Sajat Hossain, Muhammedan ; age about 45 years.	8,000
253	"Safir" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
254	"Tandrsuti" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
255	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do	Daily	Ghulam Hydar Khan, Mussalman ; age about 38 years.	3,000
256	"Tirmezee" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammedan ; age about 26 years.	200
257	"Iqdam" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A. ; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Urduya.</i>					
258	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st June has the following:—

Handcuffing prisoners and tying them with ropes. The District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas has published a letter in the press in which he

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June 21st, 1916.

has said that the Police Regulations empower the police to handcuff persons arrested and tie ropes round their waists, and in practice the police do nothing more than what is necessary for preventing the escape of such persons. It is true that such precautions are needed in the case of perpetrators of grave offences, but all offences are not grave. We, however, frequently see constables leading prisoners with handcuffs on and ropes tied round their waists. The sight of four or five such persons tied together is not also a rarity in the streets of Calcutta. Such treatment may be quite right for murderers, dacoits, *gundas*, rioters and other bad characters, but why is it becoming universal? What is sanctioned by the Police Regulations may not be approved by the public or be even just. We are bound to protest against the provision in the Police Regulations of according such treatment to all prisoners. It ought to be abolished. A strange thing in this country is that everyone forgets the fundamental object of punishment, which is not to take revenge or commit oppression, nor to brand the guilty or the person charged with an offence with infamy in society, but to correct and save him from moral downfall. Were it but known what a shame and degradation the dragging of a man with a rope tied round his waist brings on him, this method of degrading human nature and making it callous to guilt would never have been practised. We think that candidates for the Civil Service Examination should be required to study criminology, sociology, etc., in the place of mathematics, Sanskrit, Hebrew and similar other subjects, and that before giving them appointments arrangements should be made to make them acquainted with criminal systems obtaining in England, America and other civilised countries. The age of Kazis and punishment at sight is gone. Dispensation of justice has outgrown the idea of mere "punishment" and has reached the stage of "cure". It has become necessary to show this practice to the adherents of the principle of force in this country.

2. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June says that the College

"A disgrace to the police"— Pickpockets in Calcutta. Street and Chitpur Road crossings of the Harrison Road tramway line in Calcutta are

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June 23rd, 1916.

badly infested with pickpockets who regularly rob tramway passengers while entering or leaving cars. The local shopkeepers and tramway conductors do not dare to remonstrate with them. They carry on their nefarious business under the eyes of police constables. The detective police can easily catch them if they keep an eye on them for a few days. We have heard that the ruffians do not shrink from threatening witnesses against them even before the daroga. The detective police is requested to take up the matter in right earnest.

3. Referring to the allegation which appeared in a recent issue of the *Jyoti* (Chittagong) about the police constables on duty at the Sitakund *Mela* having been paid, in

"Refreshments for police constables." the presence of Babu Lalit Mohan Guha, a Magistrate, more than Rs. 50 for refreshments, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June writes:—

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The money was paid out of the funds of the local temple and can never be said to have been well spent. It is not proper that people should be made to pay for feeding policemen. Whenever any policeman is ordered on duty anywhere his boarding is paid for by Government. Why was then this money paid to the police constables at the Sitakund *Mela*? Such a thing is but another name for bribery. It is an open secret that whenever policemen go to the mufassil to investigate any case they make one of the parties concerned in the case feast and fête them in right royal style; but to pay them a large sum of money openly is highly improper. Incidents like this, if they

go unpunished, are likely to lead the people at large to think that Government connives at such bribery. Such an idea should never be allowed to be cherished by the public.

4. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th June also draws the attention of Government to the above case and prays for an enquiry.

5. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June notices the letter which the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas recently wrote to the *Statesman* in connection with the allegations made against the police by

"A protest against a case of police *sulm*."

Mr. Beaman, of Barrackpur, as well as the letter which Mr. Beaman wrote to the *Englishman* on the 15th June. The paper writes that no satisfactory explanation has been given as to why no bail was granted to Panna Lal, although Mr. Beaman offered to stand security for him, why the statement made against him by an accused person was believed by the police in preference to what a respectable gentleman like Mr. Beaman had said, and why he (Panna Lal) was kept in *hajat* from the 10th February to the 13th March? The Magistrate has tried his best to defend the police, but the paper does not think that the public will be satisfied with this.

6. Referring to Mr. Goode's reply to Mr. Beaman's letter, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 21st June asks if the Police Regulations definitely say which offences are serious in the sense that their perpetrators should be handcuffed and tied round the waist with

ropes. If they do not, many innocent people are likely to be ill-treated by the police. We, continues the writer, therefore, think that no prisoner should be handcuffed and tied round the waist with rope unless he tries to escape. Mr. Goode says that the Indian police do not get the advantages which the English police get in England in this connection. This may be quite true, for there is a world of difference between England and India, but so long as a prisoner does not try to escape from the custody of the police, what is the necessity of handcuffing him and tying a rope round his waist?

As regards the case of Panna Lal in particular, referred to in Mr. Beaman's letter, Mr. Goode is quite right when he says that if any one is to blame, it is the Magistrate before whom the police produced him and not the police.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th June says that lately some cotton caps (called in Hindusthani "Doppali caps") have been received in India from Holland. Up to this time no such goods have been ever received from that country. It may be that they are really German goods sent to India via Holland.

8. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th June writes:—

The Dacca outrage.

Dacca has again come into public notice. Two Brahmins have been assassinated there. We are strongly against such crimes and so never hesitate to denounce them. There was an absence of these outrages for some time and we were led to think that we had heard the last of them, but we find that they are difficult to stamp out.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

9. Apropos of the above, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th June asks

"The Magistrate of Brahmanbaria."

its readers to conceive the woful condition of the old Brahmin gentleman when he was assaulted by the Magistrate. The paper also refers to another allegation made against the Magistrate by Babu Gopi Mohan Das which, it hopes, will be carefully enquired into. A certain Magistrate was suspended in Lord Dalhousie's time for insulting a Deputy Magistrate, and the paper asks Government to take similar steps in such cases.

10. Referring to the above, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June writes that though Bharat Babu may be compelled *Ibid.* to forgive the Magistrate who is all powerful, Government ought not to be so weak as to forgive such a tyrannical officer.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
June 26th, 1916.

BANGAVASI.
June 24th, 1916.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
June 21st 1916

"A protest against a case of police *sulm*--Mr. Goode's letter.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA
June 24th, 1916.

NAYAK.
June 26th, 1916.

BANGALI.
June 20th, 1916.

SANJIVANI.
June 22nd, 1916.

The incident is a proof of magisterial high-handedness in the mufassil, and it will not be a thing of the past so long as Magistrates without any sympathy for the people are allowed to rule over them.

11. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June refers to the allegations against Mr. Pringle, noticed in paragraph 13 of

"A disgraceful incident."

this report for the week ending the 24th June

1916, and observes that though the aggrieved persons in this case may have accepted Mr. Pringle's apology and forgiven him, Government owes it to its own reputation and to the public to deal out justice in this case. Mr. Pringle is known to have been guilty of such acts before. The matter calls for prompt and impartial inquiry.

12. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June is glad that the case

"Vidyanidhi *versus* Pringle."

brought against Mr. Pringle, Subdivisional Officer of Brahmanbaria, by Babu Bharat Chandra

Vidyanidhi has had a happy ending, Mr. Pringle apologising to Bharat Babu. The paper wonders how a man of Mr. Pringle's frank disposition, who does not hesitate to admit his guilt, could have so far lost his temper as to assault an old and respectable pleader.

13. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st June, referring to the case in

The Kanknara shooting case.

which the Calcutta High Court refused to enhance the punishment of George Foreman, of the Kanknara Jute Mills, who was charged with having shot at three police constables

and wounded two, and was fined Rs. 150 by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Barrackpore, writes:—

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walmsley saw no ground for enhancing the punishment, because the wounds were slight, but we would have been much obliged to their Lordships if they had explained how it was possible for George Foreman to mistake three police constables for jackals on a moonlight night and also what justification he had to go out hunting jackals within the limits of a municipal town.

14. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June has the following:—

Ibid.

A white man in Benares shot a black man, mistaking him for a pig. Again, George Foreman, Engineer of the Kanknara Jute Mills, shot at three Indian constables, mistaking them for jackals. Two of the constables were wounded. Foreman was, on trial, fined Rs. 150. The Crown moved the High Court for an enhancement of the sentence, but the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walmsley, who heard the motion, decided that the accused person was not much to blame, because he had shot at the constables on a moonlight night from a distance of two hundred cubits. Their Lordships were, therefore, unable to enhance the punishment. This decision has astounded us. We are unable to make out how it can be justified by any established law of optical science. We cannot understand how a man could mistake three constables for so many jackals. Another thing. Why did the idea that they were jackals induce Foreman to shoot at them at once? He did not mistake them for tigers, bears or wild elephants, so that it was necessary for him to shoot in self-defence from a distance of a hundred yards. Why does a man whose eyesight is so bad entertain the desire of shooting at night? Many look on Indians as dogs and jackals. Do their moon-stricken brains get so confounded on moonlight nights that they see living men as jackals? We are unable to solve the mystery of this judicial finding.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June thanks the Chief

"A Magistrate and a Barrister."

Presidency Magistrate of Madras for the true

English spirit he has shown by refusing to transfer

the case of assault, brought against one Mr. Robertson by a tramway conductor, from the court of Mr. Narayan Menon. The paper is, however, sorry that the Chief Presidency Magistrate has not taken any steps to punish Mr. Maskell, counsel for Mr. Robertson, for impudently charging Mr. Menon with falsehood and thus committing contempt of court.

Ibid.

16. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th June also writes in the same strain.

HITAVADI,
June 23rd, 1916.

BANGAVASI
June 24th, 1916.

BANGALI,
June 21st, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI
June 23rd, 1916.

BANGAVASI.
June 24th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
June 20th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
June 24th, 1916.

17. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June notices the application made by Mr. F. N. Bose, the defendant in the *Asansol sankirtan* case, for having the case against

him transferred to Burdwan, and also reproduces the text of the application against such transfer made by the complainant. Wherever the case may be tried, the paper prays on behalf of the entire Hindu community that a case of such dreadful persecution of the devotees of Hari may be impartially tried.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 24th, 1916.

18. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th June says that the Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim.

appointment of the Hon'ble Justice Abdur Rahim to the officiating Chief Justiceship of the Madras

High Court has given satisfaction not only to the people of Bengal, of which province His Lordship is a native, but to all Indians. The late Badruddin Tayebji had been appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, but he did not live to serve as such. Mr. Justice Rahim is thus the first Musalman who has been appointed Chief Justice. His Lordship is a man of great abilities, and has earned a high reputation not only as a Judge but also as a member of the Public Services Commission for courage, straightforwardness and talent.

(c)—*Jails.*

NAYAK,
June 21st, 1916.

19. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 21st June, continuing its story of the British prisons in Bengal.

prison experiences of Tara Nath Ray, writes:—

After receiving my sentence on the 19th May 1910, I was taken to the Presidency Jail in the evening, my person was duly searched and I was made to put on prison garb. On the morning of the 20th, my hair and beard were clipped, a wooden disc with a number was suspended round my neck by means of an iron wire and my weight was taken. During my first month in prison, I had no work given me to do. My weight on my admission was 104 lbs., it subsequently rose to 109 lbs. and finally fell to 91 lbs. I and other political convicts were put on work in the Jail printing press here. In our "political yard" were those convicted in the Haludbari dacoity case and the Khulna conspiracy case. One of the former, named Kiran Chandra Ray, went mad while in prison. We had to paste 1,800 quinine packets daily with gum. Although we had no hard work to do in the Presidency Jail, we were constantly guarded by Europeans, even the Indian medical men and sentries not being allowed to approach us. Nevertheless we political convicts were on the whole well treated here and in fact would not have suffered any trouble but for the man Culloden.

We had to get up at 4-30 A.M. or 5 A.M. and after performing the usual offices of nature, etc., had *khichri* served up to us for breakfast. Three *chitaks* of the stuff is the regulation allowance and it is made up of rice and *dhal*, which is often full of dirt, dust, grains of sand, etc. For the midday meal, 18 *chitaks* of rice is usually served along with vegetables. No prisoner may ordinarily ask for more food than the regulation allowance. Fish, too, is occasionally supplied, but the cooking is too often execrable. It was so bad in fact that at first I could not at all eat it.

Maulvi Shirazi, one of the political prisoners, one day complained to Superintendent Mr. Hunter about the morning *khichri*. This greatly incensed Mr. Hunter, who severely scolded Shirazi. I also complained to the Superintendent about the morning meal, pointing out that it was tasteless and full of dirt, and not properly seasoned with salt. The *dhal* supplied was generally well cooked. Another article of diet was composed of fresh or dried cabbage leaves, etc., boiled in salted water along with grass.

BANGAVASI,
June 24th, 1916.

20. Referring to the complaint of assault made by Kali Charan De, recently convicted under the Arms Act by the Chief

"A prisoner's complaint." Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, against a European warden of the Presidency Jail, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June hopes that the enquiry promised by the Magistrate will be conducted impartially, for the charge is a very grave one. If helpless prisoners are to be assaulted by jail officers, who are to protect them? Such a thing is disgraceful for a British jail, and the paper wonders how jail officers and police officers become so bold as to assault persons under trial.

(d)—Education.

21. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th June writes:—

The Bengali student.

The recent students' strikes in Calcutta and the assault on Mr. Oaten by some students of the

Presidency College have earned for Bengali students a bad name in certain quarters. The Presidency College Enquiry Committee has also found fault with them. On the other hand, Sir John Woodroffe recently said much in their praise. Even Sir Narayan Chandravarkar, who enjoys the good graces of Government, has not, in his recent article in the *Times of India*, been able to speak ill of them. Professor Percival used to say that, compared with English students, Indian students are very docile. It is only men who want them to be devoid of all self-respect and to be cringing sycophants, that get annoyed as soon as they show the least restlessness.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 20th, 1916.

22. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st June refers to a memo-

Prices of school-books.

rial presented to the Governor by about 23 pub-

lishers of school-books, praying that the fixed prices of school books be raised, in view of the rise in the cost of paper and printing. The prayer is not an improper or unjust one, but it will make education more costly, and that will be a hardship to the poor student.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 21st, 1916.

23. Referring to the high price of paper and the representation submitted

"Prices of text-books."

to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, by certain publishers of text-books, praying for some

relaxation of the rules regulating the prices of text-books, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June remarks:—

BANGAVASI,
June 24th, 1916.

To raise the prices of text-books would be hard upon the public, the majority of whom are in great distress owing to high prices and diminished incomes. We hope, however, that something will be done which will satisfy the public and book-sellers alike.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
June 22nd, 1916.

24. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June asks Govern-

Overcrowding in colleges.

ment to solve the question of overcrowding in colleges. This year also there will be the same

state of affairs as in past years. Many students will have to be refused admission for want of accommodation in colleges.

HITAVADI,
June 23rd, 1916.

25. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June writes that in olden days

"Obstacles to high education—" Difficulties in the way of admission into colleges. in India, education used to be imparted as a gift and not sold as now. Even in the early days of English rule, instruction in English used to be given more or less free, but with the lapse of time, it has come to be a marketable commodity, the price of which has steadily gone up along with the general rise in the prices of necessities of life in recent years. Indeed in these days, the cost of collegiate education for a lad is about Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 per month. Apart, however, from this difficulty of expense, students in these days find it often impossible to secure admission into the colleges, because of want of accommodation. The fact is, in the supposed interests of the health of our lads, the University forbids colleges to take in more than a certain number of lads in each class-room. It does not appear that because of this restriction, the health of present-day students is any whit the better than that of the past generation. Rather it is much worse—as is apparent from the growing use of spectacles among them and their general physique. Indeed, it is often difficult to say whether the authorities want to see the health of our lads improved or the reverse. Considering the large number of books they are required to get through and the hard labour involved therein, it is strange that they should at all survive the ordeal of University Examinations. Brain-exercise in the middle of the day immediately after meals is most reprehensible according to western theorists, but our authorities do not seem to be aware of it, to judge from their insistence on the hours of attendance in colleges. One well-known teacher of Calcutta once expressed the opinion that if he, in his day, had to go through the large number of books which the present-day students have to read, he and the majority of his fellow-students would not have left college without unimpaired health.

And while the educational authorities thus seek to promote the health of our young men by limiting the number to be allotted to each class-room, they

try to obstruct by all the means in their power any effort on the part of our youths to improve their physique by means of physical exercises. It is notorious that all young men who practise *lathi*-play or gymnastics, etc., are vigilantly shadowed by the police.

It is most unjust and amazing that while 8,000 students are allowed to pass the Matriculation Examination and are thus admitted to be worthy of receiving a University education, the colleges can at the utmost take in only half their number, or about 4,000 in all.

Officials often tell us to take to independent professions, instead of seeking service. Medicine is one of these professions, but our youths who seek a medical education are, many of them, compelled to return disappointed. It is impossible for the ordinary students to gain admittance into the Medical College. Favour rather than merit is too often the criterion by which admission into that institution is regulated. Instances are known of I.Sc. students, who have passed in the 1st and 2nd divisions, being refused admission, while lads who have passed the same examination in the 3rd division or even not passed it at all, are occasionally taken in, through favour and influence.

Similar difficulties also attend admission into the Engineering College.

What is necessary now is that the number of colleges in the country should be increased. Instead of doing that, Government rather seeks to discourage it—witness its recent refusal to sanction Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's offer to start a college at the Samavaya Buildings in Calcutta. If Government cannot itself start new colleges to take in the large number of Matriculates turned out each year, it is bound at least not to prevent others from doing so. If it puts obstacles in the way of the development of high education in the country, public discontent will be the result.

26. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th June writes:—

A University complaint.

Have you seen the *Calcutta Gazette* for last week? It is full of recantations on the part of the

Calcutta University. We never before saw such a long *erratum*. And the mistakes have been most serious ones. A lad who three weeks ago was said to have passed in the 1st division is now declared to have been "plucked." Supposing he claims damages, what will happen? These scandals are only made possible because the Bengali public is most patient and long-suffering. In spite of the large staff of well-paid clerks, Personal Assistants, Assistant Registrars, etc., these mistakes, occur? Who is responsible for them? Why is not somebody punished for them? Will not Lord Carmichael institute an inquiry into the condition of the University office?

27. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 24th June supports the

The Rhodes Scholarship for German students.

Statesman's suggestion that the Rhodes Scholarships for the education of 15 German students at Oxford should henceforward be awarded to

Indians.

28. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June emphatically protests against the attempt which it says is now being made to take *Feringhis* and Madrassis into the staff of the Belgachia Veterinary Institution. This is most unjust, as Bengalis are refused admission into the public service outside Bengal and as, in the present case, there is no dearth of competent Bengalis for the posts.

29. A humourist who writes in the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June

The Medical College.

under the pseudonym of the "Old man," infers from the fact that about a thousand youths have this session been refused admission into the Medical College at Calcutta, that Government has an idea that the public health of the country is improving and hence no more medical men are needed. Probably it is unnecessary to keep up the Medical College at all.

30. Commenting on the Government of India's report on the administration of education during 1914-15, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June expresses its regret

at the decrease of students in engineering and survey schools and the poor success attained by Government in spreading technical education. It is a pity that while ordinary schools and colleges are overflowing with students, technical institutions should be going down in popularity. The paper blames

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DAINIK CHANDRIKA
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HITAVADI.
June 23rd, 1916.

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the modern system of education for this and asks Government to remedy the mischief, for stuffing with Shelley and Byron will not feed a hungry people.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

31. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th June says that the almost universal adulteration of the principal articles of food of Indians, such as milk and *ghee*, is ruining their health and shortening their lives. The existence of such a state of things proves the extreme worthlessness and lethargy of Indians. It is, however, good news that a committee has been formed in Calcutta principally by Marwaris to deal with this question.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 26th, 1916.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

32. Referring to the case on the Rohilkund-Kumaun Railway, in which a female passenger was robbed in a running train and the alarm signal did not work, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June says that cases of theft and robbery in running trains are frequent. Their occurrence in female compartments is particularly reprehensible. The writer suggests to the Railway Board that every female compartment should have two female constables in it.

DAINIK BASUMATI
June 23rd 1916.

33. Babu Sarat Chandra Pal, of Lucknow, writes to the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June that he went to the Howrah Railway Station on the 20th May to buy some tickets to Lucknow. He called at the booking office an hour and a half before the Express train he was to travel by was timed to start, so that there might not be any delay in obtaining the concession tickets he was entitled to under the privilege ticket order, but the lady booking clerk did not give him the tickets until about 4 minutes before the departure of the train and thus put him to much trouble and inconvenience. He was also charged on each ticket a pice in excess of the ordinary privilege ticket fares. The matter has been brought to the notice of the District Traffic Superintendent by telegram. The paper wants to know what steps that officer has taken in the matter and why, since tickets are supposed to be issued at Howrah at all hours of the day, the lady booking clerk did not let Sarat Babu have his tickets as soon as he asked for them. Are such booking clerks, asks the paper, to do anything and everything with impunity?

BANGAVASI,
June 24th, 1916.

(h)—*General.*

34. The *Sadaquat* (Calcutta) of the 25th June thanks Government for granting the Punjab a High Court, a thing for which the people have been wishing for a long time.

SADAQAT,
June 25th, 1916.

35. The following is a full translation of an article which appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th June:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 20th, 1916.

The title of "Mahamahopadhyaya" June:—
Government have recently conferred the title of Mahamahopadhyaya on Pandit Ramnath Vidyaratna, of Sylhet, and this has given immense satisfaction to the people of the Surma Valley. Our contemporary of the *Bangavasi* is greatly pleased at the honour bestowed upon the pandit who, according to it, has not the disqualification of being "a notorious man." Our contemporary also expresses the following queer opinion about this title. "Government," says the *Bangavasi* "has added to the sanctity of this title by conferring it on such a person instead of on a "Babu pandit," "an anglicised pandit," "a notorious pandit" or a "pandit in service." For some years past this title has almost lost its value by being conferred on undeserving persons. It should be conferred on such strictly orthodox and

honest Brahmin pandits as cannot be bribed to give *vyavasthas* (expositions of the *Shastras*), which are really opposed to the *Shastras*, have never been in service, have not read in a college, but have read in *tols*, maintain the students whom they teach, do not accept gifts from inferior castes or work as their priests, strictly adhere to orthodox habits and customs and do not advertise themselves." So then men like Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, who guided Sanskrit education in Bengal for a long time, Mahamahopadhyaya Jadaveswar Tarkaratna, to whose residence at Agastakunda the Rai Saheb of the *Bangavasi* often goes to pay homage, and Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, who occupies such a pre-eminent position as an antiquarian, dishonoured the title of Mahamahopadhyaya by being recipients of it. A rare piece of argument, indeed! We know, this title is given to pandits as a reward for learning, and it is our prodigiously wise contemporary who has been the first to tell us that questions like accepting gifts from or officiating as priests for inferior castes, can be raised in this connection, but may we ask whether the paid servants and cringing sycophants belonging to the *Bangavasi* staff are deserving of titles?

36. The following is taken from the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June:—

"Why has he not been rewarded?"

Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda has been decorated with a K.C.I.E., but Mr. Lyon, who is the

man at the helm in the Government of Bengal, has not yet received any title, though the time for him to retire is fast drawing near. He was the leading man in the late Eastern Bengal Government and the present administration of Bengal is conducted by his skill. Why then has he not been rewarded yet? Some say that the powers that confer titles always neglect those who create unrest by their deeds.

37. Referring to the conferment of honors on editors of newspapers, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June writes:—

"Honors for editors." Editors of newspapers should never be tempted with titles or pecuniary help. We quite agree with the opinion of the *Dainik Basumati* in this matter and protest against the conferment of honors on them.

38. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st June writes:—

Mr. Beatson Bell on State subsidy of industries. At the time of opening the Berhampur Tannery, Mr. Beatson Bell said that the cry for Government's help in industrial development was

"a cry for the moon." This was adding insult to injury. State subsidy has been successful in every country. We cannot, therefore, take it for granted that it is bound to be unsuccessful in India out of respect for the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell's opinion. It has been successful even in other provinces of India. Why then should it be "a cry for the moon" in Bengal?

39. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June writes:—

"The Musalman Press." In its Administration Report for the year 1914-15, the Bengal Government has said that on account of the anti-British tone of the extremist section of the Musalman Vernacular Press in Bengal, the Press Act had to be enforced against it in two cases. But when this Government will write its Administration Report for 1915-16, it will have to state that the Press Act had to be enforced against all the Musalman-owned vernacular newspapers, with the exception of only one paper. Many of these papers have ceased publication through the operation of the Act. What is the cause of this change after 1914-15? Surely matters would not have come to such a pass had not certain officers of Government disturbed the Musalman community with such irrelevant topics as the Kalifate of the Sultan, and had not efforts been made to give indictments against the Sultan a wide publicity through the Press. We would have had no cause for complaint if Government had let the newspapers at fault know the charges against them and the writings for which they were punished, and given them an opportunity of defending themselves, an opportunity which even the worst criminal gets in this country.

40. Referring to the proclamation of the Bombay Hedjaz Committee Pilgrimage to Hedjaz. requesting all Musalmans not to undertake pilgrimage to Mecca this year, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June writes:—

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June 23rd 1916.

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MOHAMMADI.
June 23rd, 1916.

MOHAMMADI.
June 23rd, 1916.

We have no doubt that the Committee has made the request with the best of intentions, but for more than one reason we cannot agree with it in its decision. When pious men set their hearts on a pilgrimage they pay no thought to the troubles and dangers of the journey and many even defray their expenses by begging. Hence, if even after knowing the risks of a pilgrimage to Mecca as set forth by the Hedjaz Committee, any Musalman desires to undertake it, nobody has the right to prevent him from doing so. As regards the question of increased cost, it cannot arise in the case of rich pilgrims. Another thing is—a pilgrimage to Mecca is enjoined on every Musalman at least once during his lifetime. A Musalman who dies without visiting the Mecca shrine is punished in the next world. We, therefore, hope that Government will never take any step to stop pilgrimage to Mecca, however much it may discourage it in the interest of the pilgrims. Is there any certainty that those who intend starting on a pilgrimage this year will live till the end of the war? And many of those who may live till then, may not again have the opportunities which they now have for going on a pilgrimage to Mecca. The Government of India is pledged not to interfere with the religious faith and practices of Indians. And if the Moslems this year are not permitted to undertake the journey to Mecca, no matter what the reason may be, ignorant people will say that Government has stopped the pilgrimage by tricks, strategem and force, on account of the war with Turkey. The consequence of this idea in the minds of the masses is bound to be serious.

Again, the Hedjaz Committee has said that there is no certainty as yet whether any pilgrim vessels will go to Jeddah or not, but the time for starting for the pilgrimage has come. We cannot, therefore, congratulate the authorities on their indecision on this point even now. If no pilgrim vessel can be had this year, the fact should be proclaimed at once to prevent people from starting.

In conclusion, we draw the attention of the so-called leaders of the Musalman community to the matter dealt with above.

41. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th June understands that on the occasion of Mr. K. C. De's visit to Noakhali, the

"A Commissioner's tour." Magistrate of the district was not present at the station to receive him. The paper wants to know whether the incident was one of a white Magistrate avoiding a black Divisional Commissioner.

42. Referring to the conviction of the Assistant Nazir of the Midnapur

"A thieving Nazir." Settlement office on a charge of stealing six reams of paper belonging to Government, the *Bangavasi*

(Calcutta) of the 24th June writes:—

Officers belonging to Settlement offices are often in the habit of taking bribes from the public. We now find that they also steal Government property whenever they can. Bribery and stealing seem to be the monopoly of officers of the Settlement Department, the police and the law-courts. These men prey upon the public and bring Government into discredit. Is there no remedy for this?

III.—LEGISLATION.

43. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June has the following:—

The United Provinces Municipal Act.

The United Provinces Municipal Act did not so long receive the assent of the Viceroy. No Act can come into force without the Viceroy's assent.

Now that the Municipal Act has received the Viceroy's assent, it will come into force. The *Pioneer* says that the country was eager for the Act and would rejoice at the Viceroy's assent and accept it with acclamation. Alas! Truth, hast Thou fled from Allahabad? The Hindus of the United Provinces were startled by the Municipal Bill and the amendment moved by the Raja of Jahangirabad was unanimously protested against by them by all constitutional means. We think that there was no town in the Provinces worth naming which did not protest against this law. But this expression of public opinion has been of no avail. The Viceroy has given his assent to the Act. We, therefore, know that the Hindus of the Provinces will not dance in joy. We

BANGAVASI,
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cannot admit, even on the evidence of the *Pioneer*, that all the inhabitants of the United Provinces are inspired with the policy and sentiment of the Raja of Jahangirabad. The *Leader*, of Allahabad, writes that the protesters did not, of course, hope for the success of their protest, and observes with a sigh: "How very few have been the occasions when Hindu non-official efforts were crowned with the success they desired!" This sigh of despair prevents us from accepting the *Pioneer's* view as correct. The Hindus of course protested with the hope of success, but they have been disappointed. Our disappointments are countless, and so the present disappointment will not give us much pain. But how much longer shall we see Hindu public opinion flouted in this manner? Will the "angle of vision" remain blind for us?

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
June 23rd, 1916.

Lord Chelmsford's assent to the
United Provinces Municipalities
Act.

44. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June says that the

remark made by the *Pioneer* that the United Provinces public will hail with delight Lord Chelmsford's assent to the Municipalities Act is absolutely incorrect, in view of the Hindu opposition

to that measure. One should not forget that numerous meetings have been held by the Hindus of the United Provinces to protest against the Act. A memorial sent to the Viceroy condemned in no uncertain language the provisions of the said Act. After perusing that document no one can say that the Hindu public will rejoice at the decision of the Viceroy.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
June 23rd, 1916.

45. On the same subject the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June asks: What will be the consequence if the

Ibid.

distinction between Hindus and Musalmans is carried down even to municipalities? Formerly there was not much ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans, but now for various reasons quarrels between them have become very intense. It is for this reason that the Hindu and other communities of the United Provinces protested against the Act. The *Leader* has expressed sorrow at the systematic failure of Hindu non-official efforts, but it is foolish for those who have no power and no friends to expect success for their efforts even if they are reasonable. We cannot, however, support the policy of Government. We pray to Government for only such official help as is indispensable for a healthy development of political life in any community.

**DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.**
June 23rd, 1916.

46. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June commends the action of the Bengal Government in turning its attention to hackney carriages. It approves of

the amendments which are going to be introduced into the present Act.

SADAQAT.
June 27th, 1916.

47. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 27th June says:—

Hon'ble Mr. Sitalvad and Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya's Bills. At the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla the Hon'ble Messrs. Malaviya and Sitalvad's Bills will be referred to

Select Committees. This will enable these Bills to be passed into Acts at the Delhi Session. Up to this time success has not attended the efforts of private members in introducing their Bills and getting them accepted. The consideration of Sir Rash Behari Ghose's Endowment Bill and Raja Sir Muhammad's Bill for the preservation of sacred edifices has been indefinitely postponed. Mr. Gokhale's Compulsory Education Bill was rejected after discussion in the Imperial Council. Mr. Basu's Bill also met with the same fate. But notwithstanding this want of success, under the Minto-Morley scheme, great conveniences have been given to the members to introduce Bills and move resolutions. Now Government allows many resolutions to be placed before the public through the Council and also accepts some of them. The principle of Mr. Sitalvad's Bill is opposed to the laws of Islam and that of Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya's is likely to prejudice Moslem interests. It is, therefore, necessary that those who are conversant with law should raise their voice of protest, so that no difficulties may stand in the way of Moslems after the passing of the Act. Steps should be taken beforehand to put a stop to those complexities which are likely to crop up after the passing of the Bills.

The fact that Government has permitted the introduction of the Bills shows that it is in sympathy with the principles underlying them.

In this connection another fact should be considered. In India the different religious sects are subject to their personal laws, and the social and

moral customs demand they should remain subject to such laws, so that individualistic tendencies may not lead to the disruption of society.

The departure from religious laws is creating great difficulties for the law-courts. In the Punjab there are many Moslem communities who prefer to follow their own customary laws in preference to the Islamic law. Keeping in mind these difficulties under which law-courts suffer, Government now proposes to codify these customary laws. There will be great difficulties in this. No one can say that there will be no departure from these codified customs. In the Punjab the people are being advised to adopt religious laws instead of customary ones. Government should not depart from its old principle of not interfering with the religious customs of the people, and should follow it in regard to the Bills introduced by the Hon'ble Messrs. Sitalvad and Malaviya.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

48. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June writes that great distress

"The condition of Brahmanbaria." now prevails in Brahmanbaria. A great part of the *boro* and *aus* crops has been destroyed and large numbers of people are on the verge of starvation.

SANJIVANI,
June 22nd, 1916.

Many people are living on white potatoes, without even the seasoning of salt, while many others cannot afford to cook their rice but eat it unboiled. There have been cases of mothers selling their children and one poor woman sold her infant, aged three months, for 4 annas and another little girl for 6 annas! Some amount of relief is being given by the relief works started in the jurisdiction of the Sarail thana, but much still remains to be done.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

49. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 12th June,

One of the greatest of losses. after an eulogistic review of the career of the late Lord Kitchener, whom it calls the most striking figure in England and the greatest General of his time, proceeds to observe:—

*PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN*
June 12th, 1916.

The chief reason of Lord Kitchener's voyage to Russia was to have the Eastern question settled for good. It is apparent that a decisive battle will, in the near future, be fought in Asia Minor, which will virtually decide the fate of the war. If Lord Kitchener had reached Russia he would surely have gone to the Caucasus, Persia, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia as well. Fate did not allow him the opportunity of seeing this great plan carried out. For the last 20 years Lord Kitchener was second to Lord Roberts alone. The two great Generals have died during the last two years. The English may mourn their loss for years and years. It is a catastrophe for England. But such people do not die, for the names of those who work in the cause of their country, remain imprinted for ever on their countrymen's memory.

50. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June says that it is a curious coincidence that Von Moltke's death has been

Death of Von Moltke. almost simultaneous with that of his English compeer, Lord Kitchener. It must be said to Von Moltke's credit that he cannot be considered responsible for the policy which led so many Powers to become irreconcilable enemies of Germany.

SADAQAT,
June 22nd, 1916.

51. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 12th June says:—

England and the present war. Our readers are not unaware that England was not directly involved in the present struggle. The controversy was between Austria and Serbia. It was only when Russia sided with Serbia that Germany considered herself bound to help Austria. France, owing to her defensive alliance with Russia, had to take the field. England was, so it seemed, not at all interested in the affair, so her entry into the arena was not expected, but the far-sighted statesmen of England said that, though not directly concerned, they must take part in the great struggle, inasmuch as the present was a struggle for mercantile supremacy which would vitally

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affect England. She has a world-wide trade, and any change in the present equilibrium of the trade market must necessarily affect her some way or other.

Besides, military experts all unanimously declare, that, but for England, Germany would have finished France and Russia, during the course of the first year of war and her power would have been three times what it is now and her mercantile supremacy would have been indisputable. Then she would have invaded England with all her power and England would have been compelled to fight single-handed. This is why England, as a precaution for the future, took the field against Germany. It may be said that the day England officially declared war Germany had been busy in trying to find out how to cripple her. She has also tried to persuade the other belligerents to make separate peace, so that she may be left alone to deal with England, but the English statesmen have, from the outset, laid their plans in such a way that separate peace is practically out of the question. Their gains so far as acquisition of land is concerned, are considerable. They have annexed Egypt, Cyprus, and have conquered a portion of Mesopotamia and German South and East Africa. England herself is yet immune and her colonies are safe—not an inch has passed into the hands of her enemies. England has been reputed for the last 100 years to possess an invincible navy. That reputation she still retains. Her navy has rendered the greatest service to the Allies. England was never seriously regarded as a land power. Her armies, at the commencement of the present war, numbered 7 lakhs, but now she claims to have under arms not less than 5 million men. It appears that England desire to be supreme as a land power, just as she surpasses her allies as a naval power. Though she is rather late in conceiving the idea of becoming a land power, yet she can greatly increase her importance in the world if, after the war, her economic condition permits her to continue the present policy. The English are a mercantile nation, and if they are compelled to turn soldiers, then who will take their place as merchants? If the English can successfully introduce compulsion, they can, in the course of 20 years, put in the field a regular army of 10 million soldiers; but we do not think they will continue the compulsory system after the war. The condition of England is far better than that of any of the belligerents, for she has only lost a number of ships, some money and a few soldiers. She has lost no territory. On the other hand she has gained. This is why she is more anxious to keep up the struggle than her allies, in the hope that Germany may be exhausted and compelled to sue for peace on the terms dictated to her.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN,
June 12th, 1916.

52. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 12th June has the following:—

Germany and the present war.

Just as England was not directly concerned in the present world-wide struggle so Germany also was not directly involved in it. The dispute between Austria and Serbia drew Russia to the side of the latter and Germany, owing to her alliance with Austria, had to espouse her cause. It may be said that to-day she is fighting for herself as well as for her allies. The major portion of the expenses of the war is paid by Germany and her officers command and lead the armies of her allies. Her financial state is beyond our computation. What is apparent, is this, that all the German colonies have passed into the hands of her enemies and what is left may not remain long in her possession, but she has made this loss good by occupying a considerable portion of France, the whole of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and a big slice of Russia. Germany says that her total loss is more than compensated for by one of her occupied territories alone, viz., Belgium. Her losses in lives and money are more than those of her allies. Her condition fundamentally differs from that of England. England has lost no territory, while she has. Financial difficulties in Germany are as great as those in England, for just as England has advanced money to her allies, so has Germany done likewise. The English will recover their money after the war, for they call it a loan. Germany advances her money as a help and the recovery of what she advances will not be very easy. But surely the loss of lives Germany has suffered is much more than that of England.

A military expert says that the loss of English lives in the present war is 15 per cent., and that of Germany 58. On the eastern front the Austrians form only 35 per cent., while on the western front the Germans form 95 per cent. of the whole force. In Turkey the proportion is 30 per cent. Hence the

greater losses of Germany. The German nation is confronted with greater difficulties and hardships than any other, for the British blockade does not allow anything to pass into Germany directly or indirectly. The economic difficulties of England are equally great, but the rich English nation can bear them. The Germans were never rich, and the present difficulties will be a hard strain upon their purses. We are of opinion that in spite of her gains, Germany will find it hard to make her losses good and to replenish her treasury. It is, however, strange that her tone is as haughty as before and her offensive policy is not on the wane. She is not prepared to discuss any peace terms that may prejudice her growth and prosperity in future. She gives her opponents no chance to assume the offensive. The Allies, however, declare that the greater the duration of the war the greater will be the German losses and therefore her exhaustion. Their hope of winning the war is based on the soundness of this argument. The Germans hold that their submarine policy has proved effective in nullifying the English blockade. The two blockades—the German and the English—have played a very important part in the present war. The Germans have sunk so many ships since they declared the blockade, that it will be hard to make up the losses for years to come. The English call their blockade more effective, for it has made living in Germany excessively dear. If the German land power was not brought to this high state of perfection the British blockade would have soon brought the Germans to their knees. At present, the Germans get their necessities of life from Poland, the Balkans, Asia Minor and the Baltic. The Germans have derived great benefit from two points of superiority. They command the network of railway from Berlin to Baghdad and transfer soldiers from one front to another with the greatest speed and facility. Secondly, they have taken the command of all the armies in their own hands. The one dangerous thing for Germany which can upset her calculations is the determination of the Allies not to make separate peace. If that were possible, Germany would have had the field contested between herself and England alone. In short, as long as Germany on the one side and England on the other do not find themselves too weak to keep up the struggle, the other States will have to continue the war. Up till now they do not feel that they are so weak as to accept the terms of the other party. Hence no peace may be expected this year.

53. Discussing the question of the duration of the war, the *Dainik Basumati* quotes the following from Reuter :—

" But the advance cannot continue indefinitely at its present speed, for the element of surprise no longer exists while prisoners and wounded have to be removed and supplies brought up.

" The statement emphasises that the aim of the Russians is the destruction of the enemy's armies, not the recapture of towns, and adds that the operations of General Baranovitch are merely a reconnaissance in force, with the object of obtaining information regarding the enemy's strength."

and observes :—

This means that Russia will not rashly advance towards the Dukla pass this time. Probably she will advance towards Cracow and attack Poland from the west and south.

The Austrian advance into Italy has been arrested, and probably Italy will now put renewed energy and vigour into her attack on Austria. If Russia and Italy can thus crush Austria effectually, the Balkans will be partially isolated and Turkey will not secure full help from Germany.

At Verdun, it seems that the French want only to wear out the Germans, and cripple their resources both as regards men and munitions. If this policy is persisted in, the war will go on for some time longer. German superiority in munitions is no more, the Allies having now equalled them in that respect, and if that is true, the struggle will have been decided before next winter. Germany is already hard pushed for men, money and food and the naval battle of Jutland has dispelled all her dreams of maritime supremacy. If she cannot open the seas, she will have to starve in six months' time, and will be forced to sue for peace. Dr. Dillon and others, on the other hand, are of opinion that this war will continue for some years more. Our view is that the recent

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Russian successes in Galicia are decisive and prove that ultimately the Allies will be victorious.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
JUN. 21st, 1916.

54. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 21st June says that the principal enemy of Britain and her Allies is Germany. Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey are merely puppets in her hand. This is the reason why the Allies think that if they are able to crush Germany, the war will soon come to an end. But the question is how to crush her? This matter has been viewed and discussed from different standpoints. Some are of opinion that if an offensive is started with sufficient men and munitions then Germany will at once be upon her knees, others say that if German trade can be stopped by an effective blockade of her coasts that will bring her down. The Allies have adopted both these methods. They have created an army 50 lakhs strong, of which a few lakhs are fighting in France, Salonika, Egypt, Africa and Mesopotamia. There is also no lack of munitions, and such arrangements have been made that their supply can never run short. Over and above this they have effectively blockaded Germany. In Verdun France is drawing blood from Germany, and the Russians have driven the Austrians back to Galicia, while the Italians are fighting with them in Trentino. The reports which are received from the various fronts inform us about the state of war, but no news has been forthcoming about the effect of the naval blockade. Sometimes one hears of food riots in Berlin, but what the actual state of Germany is no one can say.

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June 21st, 1916.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st June cannot understand why Turkey is not availing herself of Russia's preoccupation with the offensive movement on the

Austrian frontier to try and reoccupy some of the places Russia has captured from her. It may be that Turkey is contemplating some new move, which it will take time to mature and carry out. So far, the Turkish attempt to break through the centre of the Russian forces in Armenia has not succeeded. It cannot be that before this attempt has succeeded, they will plan new movements. The probabilities are that Turkey is fighting vigorously but that the reporters are more busy with the aggressive movements in Austria than with happenings in Turkey. As far as can be seen, Turkey is fighting now in Persia, Turko-Persian frontiers, Kurdistan, Armenia, Irak-Arab and the Egyptian frontier and in some places are gaining victories also. In Kurdistan, the Turks met the Russians at three points:—(1) north-east of Robek and south-west of Marsh Bitlis; (2) north-east of Mosul; and (3) north-east of Baghdad. The Turks near Baghdad are driving the Russians back into Persia and have captured Sherpul and invaded the Persian frontier.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 20th, 1916.

56. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th June has the following:—

“Verdun.” However vigorous the fighting may be elsewhere, the violence of the German attack on Verdun does not abate nor do the Germans desist from attacking the place from all sides. Telegrams still speak of repeated German attacks, nay of a German advance on Vaux, where they have received a temporary check. They have made some further progress also, though, we are glad to learn, they have not yet been able to reach Cement and Sauville in spite of the stubborn fighting that is going on there. They are shelling Fleury and Sauville very heavily, and it seems likely that they will now move on towards those forts with the object of threatening the French line of retreat. The French, however, do not always retire as soon as their line of retreat is threatened; and this was proved when the Germans attacked them on the west bank of the Meuse some time ago. Paris telegrams of the 16th June say that the Germans have occupied the first French line of defence on the eastern slope of Hill 321; and from this we may presume that they are trying to push the French back towards the Meuse. The Germans are also preparing an attack in the Fleury-Sauville region and also shelling Hill 304, which contains the first French line of defence on the west bank of the Meuse. This line has not yet been taken by the Germans nor have they been able to take the second French line at Chatancourt. They have occupied Mort Homme, and the French are trying to retake it and have already occupied some German trenches on the southern slope of the hill, which the Germans, again, are trying to retake.

57. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th June writes :—

"Verdun."

The Verdun battle has come to such a condi-

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tion that both the contending parties are thinking whether it will be better to continue the struggle or to give it up. Deliberations are going on, but mere deliberations will be of no avail so long as one of the parties is not effectively weakened.

Many people think that in the Verdun battle the Germans have practically suffered defeat. For, they have been obliged to direct their attention to other theatres while Verdun is still unconquered and have thus given the Allies an opportunity to take up their contemplated offensive. The French Chamber of Deputies has, however, in the meantime, discussed whether the struggle should be continued or not. Of course, it has been decided to continue the struggle. This shows that some of the French Generals are in favour of its discontinuance, otherwise the question would not have arisen at all. Again, the conference of German Generals has not decided whether the struggle for Verdun should be continued or not, but has simply expressed its opinion that the German force on the Russian frontier is insufficient. Hence it cannot now be said whether any party will soon be the loser or the gainer at Verdun.

Even the latest telegrams show that both the Germans and the French are fighting hard to gain ground. One cannot, therefore, surmise from the holding of meetings or conferences that the struggle will be relaxed.

Even if the struggle is not relaxed, the Germans will not be able to achieve much success. Their small gains, secured by transferring their efforts from one sector to another, while reducing their strength, are not having much effect on the Allies. German Generals, sick at the sight of the sufferings of their soldiers caused by continuous fighting, are praying for a respite for at least a few days, but partly owing to the obstinacy of the Crown Prince and partly for fear of the loss of prestige, the Kaiser has refused to grant this prayer.

Telegrams show that the Germans are now fighting vigorously on the east bank of the Meuse. On the west bank only artillery contests are going on. It seems that the Germans are trying to establish themselves firmly on the west bank. If they can do so, they will be able to lessen the intensity of the struggle without fear of loss, but it will be no easy task to dislodge the French from positions east and south-east of Verdun, on the banks of the river, where they are strongly established. The Germans are attacking in this region, and it is reported that they have occupied the first line of French trenches between Fumin and Chemin forests. We do not know at what distance from Fort Vaux these forests are situated, and cannot, therefore, say how far the Germans have advanced west of the fort. The French, however, have recaptured many of the trenches between the forests. Nowhere else have the Germans been able to make any progress.

58. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June writes :—

The Russian offensive.

The Russians have not gained victories in Galicia alone but in Volhynia and Bukovina also.

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June 22nd, 1916.

Indeed their successes in the last two regions have been greater than what they have gained in the first. The Austro-German forces are trying to defend the whole of Galicia. They want to retain possession of the centres of all the three railways that branch off towards Russia, so that they may take a counter-offensive when the time comes. Considering the successes which Russia is now gaining Austria's only chance of holding up her head again lies in retaining possession of these railway centres. Germany perhaps intends to attack Russia as soon as the latter is worn out after the offensive she has taken, and it is no doubt with this object that General Hindenburg has kept the ground near and about the Russian lines clear for a counter-attack and has begun to threaten the Russians already. The semi-official news which has recently been issued from Petrograd inclines us to think that the Russians have now ceased to advance and are now more eager to reduce the enemy's numbers than to secure victories. The paucity of news from the Russian frontiers show that nothing important is going on there. A Petrograd telegram, dated the 19th June, says that the Russians are now in possession of the entire Czernowitz-Buczacz-Lak line, but the fact is that neither Buczacz nor even Tarnopol, which lies to the north-east of that town, has yet been taken by them.

The Russians are gaining ground south-west of Dobno and have now reached a place to the south of Lak. They have already taken Raziloff, which is almost on the frontiers of Galicia. There is a railroad from Dobno to Lemberg, and the Russians will no doubt advance along this railroad. We fail to understand why the Germans have allowed them to advance so far. However, the Russians will not be able to make an immediate advance towards Lemberg, which is 62 miles from Raziloff. Heavy fighting is going on in the Kremonitz region. The place is full of hills and forests and marshes and so the Austrians have good facilities for defence. Nay, they have also put up a strong opposition against the Russian advance in the west and the south. The Russians have reached the northern and eastern frontiers of Galicia, but there their advance has received a check. They have gained success in the Buczacz region, taken Czernowitz and Sniatyan and are advancing towards the river Sereth. There is no chance of the Austrians being able to do anything here.

59. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June says:—

The state of the war.

The present state of the war appears to be extremely favourable for the Allies. One critic has very truly observed that the position of Germany is exactly the same as it was at the time when she had to retreat from Paris. Our readers probably remember that Germany at the commencement of the war reached the gates of Paris after crushing Belgium and the north of France. At that time Germany was advancing with such lightning rapidity that the French Government thought it expedient to leave Paris and go away to Bordeaux. The fact was that France never for a moment dreamt that Germany would attack her through Belgium by violating her neutrality. The French had concentrated their army towards the west, but it had to march northwards on the approach of the Germans through Belgium. This is the reason why they could not resist the first onslaught of the Germans. Under the circumstances Joffre thought of retreating only. While retreating he strengthened his army, and at the gates of Paris, when General Kluck made a mistake, the whole of the French army fell upon the Germans and drove them beyond the Marne.

The effect of this was to mar Germany's plans. She had thought that she would be able to crush France at the very first stroke and then deal with Russia. If this wish of hers had been realised, the state of things in Europe now would have been deplorable. But clever Joffre saved his army by retreating. This allowed the Russian army time to mobilise and attack North Prussia. This forced Germany to send reinforcements to the eastern front. It is a fact, however, that Russia had to bear great losses by attacking North Prussia. Last year the German army wanted, to destroy the Russian army, but did not succeed. The Russians retreated from Galicia, Poland and Courland and saved their army. Thus checkmated in this direction, the Germans and Austrians cooled their ardour by trampling down Serbia and Montenegro. The participation of Bulgaria raised their hopes high. We may observe in passing that if Bulgaria had not joined the Austro-Germans and Serbia had not been crushed, Turkey would not have escaped being attacked by Russia and Britain.

This year Germany again formed a similar determination as she did at the commencement of the war. After the winter the Germans thought that before Russia was ready for action they would be able to pierce the French line and reach Paris. Acting on this determination, they launched an attack on Verdun. This was the strongest point in the French line and hence the most important. Without its capture the French line cannot be pierced. If the French army had been pierced, it would have been broken into sections and there would have been a likelihood of the whole force being surrounded. But Joffre has checkmated the Germans again. The Germans have been beating their heads against the rocks in Verdun for the last four months, but without success. The attack on Verdun has cost the Germans dear. The French losses have also been heavy, but the French say that their losses are less than those of Germany.

To understand the significance of the Russian success in the Eastern front, it is necessary to cast a glance at past events. The paper then goes on to give a history of the past two years.

60. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th June, after a careful consideration of the pros and cons of the subject, comes to the conclusion that as the Government of India did not receive from General Nixon the objections made by General Townshend, it should not be blamed for the fall of Kut. Though all the papers have not yet been published, yet from those which have been the only conclusion possible is that General Nixon is responsible for the regrettable incident. General Townshend is also to be partially held responsible. In such an important undertaking he should have objected to the orders, though it would have meant some sacrifice of strict military discipline.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 24th, 1916.

Who is responsible?

ment of India did not receive from General Nixon the objections made by General Townshend, it should not be blamed for the fall of Kut. Though all the papers have not yet been published, yet from those which have been the only conclusion possible is that General Nixon is responsible for the regrettable incident. General Townshend is also to be partially held responsible. In such an important undertaking he should have objected to the orders, though it would have meant some sacrifice of strict military discipline.

61. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th June, referring to the proclamation of independence by the Grand Sherif of Mecca, recounts how Mecca and Medina passed

NAYAK,
June 24th, 1916.

under Turkish rule in the reign of Mohamet Ali, and observes:—

The Khalifa of Constantinople was not held in much esteem in India, as long as there was a Padishah at Delhi and India was ruled by Moghuls and Pathans. The name of the Khalifa of Turkey came into prominence in India gradually after the Sepoy Mutiny. The development of the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz, made possible by the benevolent measures of the British Government itself, has been accompanied with a development of the Sultan of Turkey's influence in India, and the growth of the Pan-Islamic spirit has given the finishing touches, so to speak, to the growth of the Sultan's influence and prestige among Indian Moslems. If the Sherif of Mecca can maintain his independence, the Sultan's influence will disappear. With the Hedjaz and Irak Arab out of the control of the Turks, half of the Turkish Empire will have disappeared. What will remain of it in Asia Minor will probably be partitioned by Russia and France. The Russians and the British will soon be joining hands in Baghdad. Thus it appears that the Turkish Empire will soon be split up; the Moslem world generally will be a gainer rather than a loser thereby. Moslems will progress instead of degenerating if they shape their life in future according to the ideals of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, rather than those of the heterodox New Turks.

62. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th June, referring to the Arab revolt against Turkey, writes:—

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June 24th, 1916.

"The Arabian revolt."

If the Sherif of Mecca proclaims himself Khalif, no Musalman who is not a vassal of Turkey will have any ground for objection, for the Sherif is a Syed and a descendant of Muhammad. The Musalman community will, however, be thus divided into two parties, one following the Sherif of Mecca, the other the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan has no real title to the Khalifate. He merely usurps it, because he is the ruler of Arabia. Now that the Sherif of Mecca has thrown off the yoke of Turkey, there will be no bar to his becoming the Khalif. Besides this, the independence of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah will make the Red Sea safe for the Allies. This is most probably the reason why the Hollanders are again sending their merchant vessels to the East *via* the Suez Canal.

The independence of Arabia will have a very salutary political influence on the Musalmans of India. They will no longer look upon the Sultan of Turkey as their spiritual leader and will be very peaceful under their new spiritual leader, the Sherif of Mecca, whose allegiance to the British Raj will never fail or falter. The same thing may be said of the Musalmans of Afghanistan and Egypt also.

63. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 25th June says that many

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
June 25th, 1916.

Independence of Arabia.

strange things have been brought about by the present war. One of the latest developments is the sudden declaration of the independence of Arabia by the Sherif of Mecca. This will probably facilitate the performance of pilgrimage by devout Indian Moslems, and as such will, it is to be hoped, be welcome news to them. Let us await future events.

64. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 20th June says:—

CHARU MIHIR,
June 20th, 1916.

The Council elections.

It was by a strong agitation carried on for a long time in the face of immense difficulties and ridicule that the Indians secured the right to elect members to the Legislative Councils. The privilege thus secured does not now go far, for the number of

voters is very small, so much so that even a man like Sir Rash Behari Ghosh is not a voter. Racial distinctions have been made by giving special representation to particular communities; so the privilege has not brought any real power to the Indians, who cannot make any law in opposition to Government, whereas Government can make any law in opposition to them. The Indians have secured no control over the State finances and commercial policy and they cannot even obtain full information about the doings of Government. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that it would be madness to expect that the British Government would at once give us full control over the Government of India. We must gain it slowly. For the present we must make good use of what little privilege we have got and try honestly and assiduously to gain more.

In conclusion, the writer urges the newly-elected members of the Bengal Legislative Council to discharge their public duties with diligence, disinterestedness and impartiality.

65. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th June writes:—

"Vidya's learning has been a blemish and not a merit"—
Legislative Council elections.

We have never had a very high opinion of the so-called boon of the expansion of Legislative Councils. Indeed, so far the Indian public has gained absolutely nothing by this "boon," though

the Congress has gone into ecstasies over it. We all know how in spite of all that men like the late Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose could do the Press Act and the Defence Act were passed. Some time ago Lord Carmichael told the non-official members of his Council not to be very eager to defeat Government by votes, for such a defeat would not make Government go out like the Government in England. In the Imperial Council, also, the Viceroy told the non-official members that though they might discuss the Budget estimates, it would be impudent for them to wish to have even a peep into the chamber of mystery where that wonderful concoction, the Budget, is prepared. This then is the privilege which many of our countrymen make so much of. Then, again, the boast of popular representation which Congresswallas like Surendra Nath, Ambika Charan, etc., had for a long time been indulging in, has been shattered by the almost total failure of Congressmen to get into the Legislative Council. What then have we gained after all? But we have lost much in morals. From what we learn from our contemporaries of the *Barisal Hitaishi*, the *Hindu Ranjika* and the *Dacca Herald*, the recent Council elections were marked by a good deal of corruption, even wine and women were brought into requisition for securing votes, and life-long ties of friendship were snapped. What a degradation for those who are supposed to be the leaders of the people!

66. Referring to the defeat of Maulvi Abdul Karim in the election, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June writes:—

"The elections."

All the districts in the Presidency Division,

with the sole exception of Calcutta, voted for Maulvi Abdul Karim; but Calcutta having an enormous number of votes, he was defeated in the end by two votes. His defeat proves that the Musalman voters of Calcutta, who are mostly inhabitants of the Punjab and other provinces trading in the city, have no knowledge of the wants and grievances of the Bengal Musalmans and lack sympathy with their hopes and aspirations. The Bengali Musalman voters of Calcutta are generally pensioned scions of Nawab families and titled rich men, who are equally ignorant of and indifferent to the interests of the masses. Thus under present conditions Calcutta will always be a hindrance to the election of a true representative by the Bengali Musalman community in the Presidency Division. We pray to Government to remedy this most undesirable state of things.

Objections have been made to the outcries against Mr. Zahed Suhrawardy's victory. The two votes by which he won are said to have been dubious, for in the voting papers there were marks in black ink against the names of both Maulvi Abdul Karim and Mr. Suhrawardy and the marks against the name of Maulvi Abdul Karim were in red ink. Besides this, the Sub-Registrars of many places, such as the Sub-Registrars of Kandi and Kushtia, who were polling officers, used their personal influence against Maulvi Abdul Karim. We have personally seen in the Sealdah Sub-Registry Office voters recording their

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June 20th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
June 23rd, 1916.

votes in the presence of the Sub-Registrar and the representatives of the parties, and the Sub-Registrar folding and keeping the filled up voting papers not even enclosed in covers, in an open drawer. The law requires that candidates shall not offer *gharry-hire* or any other remuneration to voters. Enquiry should be made as to whether this provision of the law was strictly observed in the election in question.

67. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st June says :—

War economies.

The other day Lord Rosebery presided over the annual meeting of the London University and,

as a matter of war economy, the hall was not decorated with flowers, etc. While in England, Englishmen are thus economising, in Calcutta no signs of such economy are evident. When one looks at the gay throngs of Europeans of both sexes congregating in brilliantly lit halls in Chowringhee after sunset, one can hardly imagine that the English are now waging the greatest war in history. This war will alter the course of the world's history. In the European quarters of Calcutta, the hotels, theatres and places of amusement, shine with brilliant lights and echo with the sound of sweet music and mirth and laughter. The press of carriages and motor-cars in the streets there does not show that hundreds of English heroes are dying daily on the battlefield. After all, the Englishman east of Suez is a different being from the Englishman at home.

68. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st June says that the keynote of the

"For a serpent to be afraid of a social and religious systems evolved and followed frog." by the ancient Hindus was the preservation of their race, culture, national individuality

and habit. Nothing can be more regrettable than that the present-day Hindus should jeopardise their national existence by ignoring hereditary caste professions and thus giving rise to a state of chaos, fiscal ruin and dependence on others in their society. If the Kshatriyas among them fail to perform their duties as such and think that their Kshatriyahood consists in merely wearing the sacred thread, they are bound to suffer its natural consequences. What can be stranger than that in this country of sages, seers and hermits men should be wanting in the spirit of renunciation and self-sacrifice? A memory of their past glory and greatness and of the means by which they were attained, needs to be awakened among the present-day Hindus. It is not the first time that India has been faced with great difficulties and knotty questions. What more knotty problems can there be than those which were solved in the hermitage of the Naimisha forest and the battlefield of Kurukshetra? Cannot the descendants of the men who solved the mightiest questions of both the world and the superworld, solve the simple question of their material prosperity? Unless they develop a high sense of self-respect in themselves they will be ruined. They must know themselves. Self-forgetfulness blunts the desire for self-emancipation. This is why all our efforts at self-emancipation are being frustrated.

69. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 20th June hopes that India will be

India and the Imperial Conference.

represented in the Imperial Conference. Though it is too early yet to speak of the matter, the paper cannot help mentioning that India will not be

satisfied with anything short of an elected Indian representative in the Conference.

70. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 21st June writes that our British rulers

British rule.

have never acted like *atayis*, that is to say, they have never interfered with our religion, desecrated

our temples, violated our women. So, according to our *Shastras*, it is a great sin to rebel against such rulers.

Aurangzeb did act as an *atayi* towards his Hindu subjects and that is why the Hindu rebellion, led by Sivaji and the Maharana of Udaipur, was justified.

The present anarchist movement, on the other hand, is utterly wrong and against the *Shastras*. If we have gone wrong and become Europeanised, we have done so of our own free will—our rulers have not forced us. They leave us quite free to adhere to our Hinduism and celebrate its observances as solemnly as we can. If we have to eat food adulterated with untouchable things, the blame therefor lies with our own avaricious countrymen and tradesmen.

DAINIK BASUMATI
June 21st, 1916.

BANGALI
June 21st, 1916.

BANGALI.
June 20th, 1916.

NAYAK.
June 21st, 1916.

And lastly, it should be remembered that sin can never help in bringing about righteousness. Assassinations and like crimes can never make a nation great or free. Of course the anarchist movement will be stamped out in India ultimately, as it has been in Europe, but not before we Bengalis have been left utterly crushed and helpless. Considering the way in which we have been trained, existence is possible for us only under the benign and mild rule of the British. It is quite clear that we are bound to prosper in future under British rule. Let us remember that and, renouncing anarchism, try to become men in the real sense of the word.

SADAQAT,
June 3rd, 1916.

71. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June, in referring to a state-

The real well-wisher of the administration. the view that Indians should be given more rights after the war, says that the true well-wisher

of Government is he who uses his best influence in supporting the legitimate demands of India, because the fulfilment of these will put an end to all unrest, crimes and irritation. With the disappearance of these, English dominion in India will be placed on a more secure foundation. We regret that the attitude adopted by some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers on this question has been objectionable from the Indian standpoint.

The paper then goes on to say that as His Excellency the Viceroy has observed with his own eyes the loyalty of India, it is to be expected that the Indian Press will be liberated from the operation of the Press Act. Moreover, a free press will help the Viceroy in carrying out his views.

HITAVADI,
June 23rd, 1916.

72. Discussing the question of further utilising Indian help in the war,

"India's help."

the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June writes

that the need for more men for the army is being acutely felt in England and it is occasionally being urged that India should contribute more soldiers than she has done. This is quite reasonable. In fact, in the early days of the war, we ourselves suggested that Indians in large numbers should be given a military training to be utilised later in the war. At that time, that advice remained unheeded. Instead, we were asked to contribute what we had not, viz., money, instead of men. Indeed, Lord Crewe plainly stated that Indian soldiers had been allowed to fight, not because their services were necessary but only to conciliate Indian sentiment. Recently, however, the point of view of English publicists has undergone a change. The time is now past when our loyalty could be suspected, and our martial qualities too are unquestioned. What then can be the reason for hesitation? We are prepared to help with everything we have. We are prepared to sacrifice our lives for the Empire; but money we cannot contribute, because we have not got it. We are prepared to help England in this war and we are only sorry that our help is not being taken. It was quite unnecessary for Mr. Winston Churchill to hold out before us a dreadful picture of our miseries under German rule, if British rule disappeared. No such threat is needed to spur us on.

BANGALI,
June 26th, 1916.

73. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th June quotes the following tribute to the Indian National Congress recently paid by Mr. Chamberlain:—

"The Indian National Congress is an independent unofficial body. In ordinary times it is highly critical of the Government. And this expression by its President and the resolution of loyalty which was passed, may be taken as representative of the feeling of the great bulk of the Indian people." and observes:—

After this it will not do to ignore the resolutions of the Congress as representing the wishes of a microscopical minority. They must be accepted by Government as representing the national will and given effect to. And further, after this official admission about India's loyalty, cannot a policy of greater trust of the people—especially in the matter of bearing arms—be adopted?

BANGALI,
June 22nd, 1916.

74. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June writes:—

"We do not want the Press Act." The extreme severity of the Press Act is becoming more and more unbearable. Mr.

Surendra Nath Banerji moved a resolution in the Supreme Council for its amendment, which was defeated. Undaunted by this defeat he has drafted an Amendment Bill, but he was not able to move it in Council on account of the war.

The manner in which the Press Act is being put into operation has not only alarmed the public mind, but given rise to dissatisfaction and resentment in it. We have not yet forgotten that this Act was framed for preventing the spread of sedition, unrest, violence and the like, but now it is being applied even in cases where there is no sedition and no attempt, overt and covert, to incite people to violence.

In the *Comrade* case the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court remarked that the language of the Act was so vague that even many passages in the Bible could come under it.

The manner in which the Executive is enforcing the Act shows no or very little restraint on its part. It does not also seem that the Act is enforced with much judgment. This is undoubtedly most regrettable. Even extreme Moderates, such as Sir Subramanya Iyer and Sir Narayan Chandra Varkar are now demanding a repeal of the Act. No law can be permanent if public opinion is opposed to it. The Press Act is, therefore, bound to die. Should not, therefore, Government repeal it before the public make a powerful agitation for its repeal? Lord Hardinge has said that the Indian educated community has shown unflinching loyalty and restraint. When this community is demanding a repeal of the Press Act, should not Government accede to the demand?

75. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June hopes that the different public bodies in different parts of India will make a combined protest to Government against the iniquitous Press Act. When security was demanded from the *Daily Hitavadi* some years ago, the proprietors thereof wanted to be shown the offending passages, but their request was refused. Similar treatment has now been accorded to Mrs. Besant.

76. Every one hopes, writes the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June, that Government will not reject the petition which the deputation of the prominent members of the Press Association will lay before Lord Chelmsford in the matter of the Press Act. Still arrangements should be made for a systematic agitation for the freedom of the Press without which it is impossible to preserve the national life of a people. The deputation ought to have one or two representatives of the vernacular Press in its body. We request the Press Association to consider the matter.

77. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd June deplores the fact that the Moslems of Bengal and Urdu. Muhammadans of Bengal do not know Urdu. This prevents them from having any intercourse with their co-religionists in the United Provinces, etc. This aloofness has left them altogether backward. They are intellectually inferior to the Hindus and are subservient to them. The number of educated Muhammadans in Bengal are merely a handful. In spite of their numerical strength in Bengal, they do not influence Moslem public opinion elsewhere. The Bengali Moslem Press is not sufficiently strong. This backwardness of the Moslems of Bengal is due to their ignorance of Urdu.

78. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd June strongly condemns the suggestion recently made by the *Indian Daily News* in favour of the indiscriminate arrest of all political suspects as a means of suppressing unrest and restoring peace to India. After all, suspicion is a very vague thing and it may be justified or unjustified. Again, apart from justification or otherwise, suspicion is often cast on persons from motives of personal grudge or profit. To suggest that all suspects should be imprisoned is to assume that those who suspect are infallible and also strictly honest. It really is wrong to expect, that by imprisoning all suspects peace will be restored to the land. There can never be an end to the number of people suspected, and so the process of imprisoning will go on for ever.

Again, are the police always to go on suspecting? Will they never succeed in proving their suspicions correct and will they never find out where the real revolutionary centre is? Thus what will happen, if the panacea of

HITAVADI,
June 23rd, 1916.

MOHAMMADI.
June 23rd, 1916.

SADAQAT.
June 22nd, 1916.

BANGALI.
June 23rd, 1916.

the *Daily News* is adopted, will be that the real culprits will always evade arrest, while those under suspicion, rightly or wrongly, will rot in jail. Is that the right way of establishing peace in the land? If it is declared that it is, we are bound to say we are helpless.

NAYAK.
June 26th, 1916.

79. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th June has the following:—

"Military training for Bengalis." From what we see all around us we are inclined to think that Bengalis are now eager to learn the art of war and that they do not care any more for high University degrees which they know do not make men. They are now anxious to take to the path in which they can practise austere self-restraint and grow up to be real men. A great change has, by God's grace, come upon the entire world, and everywhere people are eager to learn the art of war. Bengal has been affected by this change. The age of peace is gone and men will now pass their lives in a state of constant warfare. Bengalis are determined to learn how to fight; and the eagerness with which high-caste Bengalis enlisted in the Ambulance Corps just to have an idea of what a battle is like is an eloquent proof of this determination. A number of Bengali youths have also enlisted in the French army. The Government cannot disregard this ardent desire of the Bengalis to serve as soldiers, and sooner or later they are bound to fulfil this desire. We hear that some regiments are going to be formed of Mahratta Brahmins; and this fact inclines us to hope that Bengalis will also be admitted into the army. The paucity of officers which now prevents Government from raising new regiments can be easily removed. We understand that statistics are being collected as to the number of able-bodied and healthy youths between the ages of 17 years and 23 years in every district of Bengal. If this rumour be true we can hope for Bengali regiments being formed before long. There is only one difficulty in the way, and that is that the number of destitute persons being less in Bengal than in other provinces, the lower classes here will not care to serve as sepoys for Rs. 10 a month, nor will respectable Bengalis care to serve as havildars and jamadars for Rs. 25 a month. In fact, very few Bengalis will want to enter the army for money. But the Bengali is a man of sentiments, and if he once wishes to serve his Sovereign, he will do so regardless of all question of profit and loss. If, following the example of the French Government, our Government does away with colour distinction and admits Bengalis into the army on the same status as Englishmen, more than 10,000 Bengali soldiers can be recruited within a month. If, however, the distinction referred to above is maintained and Bengalis are asked to enlist on the same terms as ten-rupee Hindusthani sepoys, very few of them will care to respond to the call. Those of them who went to Mesopotamia did not do so for money but to learn an art. And very few of those who will do so again will be prompted by any pecuniary motives. If Government had cordially asked Bengalis to enlist at the beginning of the war more than a lakh of soldiers would have been recruited by this time.

We are in favour of military training and have for a long time been asking Government to introduce military discipline into schools, colleges and hostels, for that will make real men of our youths and prevent them from growing up to be "Babu's." In fact, it would have been well both for the rulers and the ruled if the Education Department had been made over to the Commander-in-Chief instead of being placed under the police. Since we are ourselves of this opinion and since our men are very eager to enter the army, we must emphatically say that Government ought to admit Bengalis into military service. If Government does so, anarchism will abate in Bengal, and our boys will cease to be restless, and be pleased with their new pursuit, which will be one to their liking. This thirst for military life in Bengal is the result of the working of the times, and irrepressible. If repressed, it will lead to mischief.

NAYAK.
June 27th, 1916.

80. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th June writes that there is again a rumour that Orissa will be re-united to Bengal.

The future of Bihar. The Bihar High Court is proving too costly, its income is Rs. 9,000 per month against an outlay of Rs. 26,000 per month. Hence the authorities have become anxious and a reconstitution of Bihar is inevitable. It is to be hoped that Lord Chelmsford will show more wisdom in the process than Lord Hardinge did.

81. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th June points out how at the Contributions to the war fund. recent wedding festivities of Dr. Bentley, no wines were used and the money saved thereby was sent to the war fund. Contrast with this the extravagant way in which our Babus are wasting money on feasts at the Calcutta Club and on contests in connection with the Council elections, while they refuse to contribute anything to the war fund. Yet they talk loudly of their loyalty. Such is the difference between the genuine article and the counterfeit.

NAYAK,
June 27th, 1916.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 1st July 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 27 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 1st July 1916.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As It stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatarji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr, Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablu Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review." (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	" Indian Express " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	" Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	" Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	" Indian Medical Record " (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committeee.	800
28	" Indian Messenger " (N)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53 ...	500
29	" Indian Mirror " (N)	Ditto	... Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	" Indian Royal Chronicle " (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	" Indian World " (The) (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	" Industry " (P) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	" Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto	... Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa.	300
34	" Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Baksh	100
35	" Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	" Modern Review " (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	" M. S. Journal " (P) ...	Ditto	... Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	" Mussalman " (N) ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	" National Magazine " (P)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	" Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	" Regeneration " (P) ...	Ditto	... Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	" Rebs and Rayet." (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	" Student " (P) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	" Telegraph " (N) ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	" University Magazine " (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	" World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	" World's Messenger " (P)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

372. The *Telegraph* writes:—The reader will remember the criticism of police methods by Mr. C. E. H. Beaman which was recently published. Mr. Goode's object has

Police methods.

TELEGRAPH,
25th June 1916.

been to negative the charges preferred by Mr. Beaman and whitewash the police in his district. The journal would have been glad if the Magistrate could have established the fact that there was really nothing in the matter as he claims, for it would have felt reassured. Unfortunately he himself makes it quite clear that the way in which Panna Lal Sonar was treated admitted of much improvement.

(d)—Education.

373. The *Bengalee* writes:—To inaugurate measures which may have the effect of restricting high education in Bengal would, in the present condition of things, be a

The poverty of Indian students. political blunder of the gravest magnitude. To close the gates of educational institutions against young Indians or even restrict their admission would help to swell the number of the unemployed and the discontented, with consequences which need not be dilated upon. The educational problem has thus a political aspect which it would be unwise to ignore, and which no Government should overlook. It is therefore with some anxiety that the journal learns that it has been proposed to raise the seat-rents of the college messes to nearly double what they are at present.

BENGALEE,
27th June 1916.

(h)—General.

374. By the very nature of circumstances the Government are "more knowing," writes the *Herald*, than the people. 'Why do they not reason?' When a controversy arises, they have the advantage of unlimited resources, and have access to facts and figures which even the most well-informed persons have no chance of obtaining. Why then do they not reason with the people, instead of trying to gag public opinion by attacking the Press and the platform? If Mrs. Besant wrote things which could not be supported by reasons, the Government might have come forward with their own and exposed the hollowness of her arguments. Instead of doing so, they set the Press Act in operation and tried to stop her by force. Not only will they not reason, but will not point out the things which appeared objectionable to them. An Act has been deliberately added to the Statute-book that they may not be required to reason, and, what is worse still, that they may enjoy perfect tranquillity while the outer world is mad with indignation, caused, as it thinks—rightly or wrongly—by unjustifiable and illiberal attacks on its liberty. Need one wonder if the world concludes, from the unnatural calm of the powers that be, that this assumed superiority and dignity are only the result of their inability to reason?

HERALD,
20th June 1916.

375. It is indeed a matter of regret, writes the *Habul Matin*, that this Security demanded from Mrs. Besant's *New India*. gifted lady, who deserves well of England and India, should have been subjected to the humiliation of being called upon to furnish security under the Press Act. The action of the Madras Government must be pronounced injudicious and it has naturally evoked a storm of indignation all over the country.

HABUL MATIN,
21st June 1916.

376. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the offer of Indians of Indians in the military service. general military service has been ignored. This is specially strange as all sorts of men are being recruited in England. The *Nation* discloses to what a sad pass the recruiting

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd June 1916.

officers in England have been reduced, any kind of person being taken by them, irrespective of his fitness. A consumptive is passed as "fit." Are the Indians worse than consumptives or men subject to fits or suffering from paralysis or the effects of abdominal operations? The journal is not informed if lunatics are being enlisted, but it knows that many criminals have been sent to the front to serve with honest British soldiers. What makes the situation still more puzzling is that the people of this country have given proofs of their valour and heroism in the battle-field and yet their services are not to be utilised. The bravery displayed by members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps in the firing line in Mesopotamia has called forth the administration of the highest military authorities. How deplorable is the attitude of the British authorities in India towards the Bengalis, though thousands of them are prepared to sacrifice their lives for the cause of England!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
21st June 1916

Military burden on India.

377. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—When ten, or say, twenty thousand British troops are quite sufficient to protect India from external aggression and internal revolution, why should the cost of 73,000 be thrown on the country? Let it be remembered that this huge army, absorbing more than one-third of the revenue of the Indian Empire, has been forced on the poorest country in the world during the last 50 years, though absolute peace has reigned all this time. But for this frightful military cost, India would not have been the proverbial land of chronic famine and pestilence. India's loyalty has been tested at a most critical time and found to be based on an adamantine rock. Surely the reward for such unprecedented loyalty should not be a crushing military burden and such repressive measures as the Press Act, the Conspiracy Act, the Defence of India Act and many others.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd June 1916.

The fate of India.

378. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—India is nowhere! Her lot is to remain under an unsympathetic bureaucracy for ever, and never to become a self-governing nation within the British Empire! An important section of the Irish nation revolted and massacred a number of British officers and soldiers, with the result that Ireland is going to have Home Rule. India, whose population not only displayed unprecedented loyalty to the British Crown at a critical moment but made tremendous sacrifices in men and money, is to remain in perpetual dependence.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th June 1916.

Internments under the Defence
of India Act.

379. Referring to a passage in its recent article regarding the internment of young men, namely, "whether the future of these innocent young men was to be blighted for ever," the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—It is freely admitted that Government do not intern people with a light heart. Generally, they make a sifting enquiry into each case, and when convinced from the evidence that there is strong suspicion—and sometimes more than strong suspicion—against the accused, they order his internment. It is quite possible that, in many cases, the conclusion of the Government is correct, but it is equally possible that in many cases their conclusion is not so, or at least is doubtful. Thus, the conviction of the Government about the guilt of an interned person is, after all, a moral one, and no man should be held criminally guilty and punished except on strictly legal evidence. Of course, the *bona fides* of the Government is beyond question. The journal's contention, however, is that when those interned—some of them intellectually brilliant youths—have not been proved to be legally guilty, their prospects in life should not be ruined for ever by a long confinement. If their future career be blasted, they will come out of prison, when released, not as good and useful citizens, but as bitter enemies both of society and of Government.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th June 1916.

Ibid.

380. Referring to the last sentence in its previous article on this subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Under the Defence of India Act men are not sent to prison, but are interned. It is incorrect to say that they are sent to prison and the expression should not have been used because it is inaccurate. Whether it is imprisonment or internment, the effect is bitterness, and this is what the journal wanted to point out.

381. Commenting on the interview which a correspondent of the *New York Times* had with Lord Hardinge, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—It is surprising to hear "General revolt in India."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th June 1916.

that a "general revolt" was going to happen in India on Christmas Day, 1915, and the centre of this plot was in Bengal. The people of the province are absolutely ignorant of it, the authorities not having disclosed it to the public. The paper asks how many people were concerned in the movement and what became of them. Had they any Maxim or machine guns with them? Surely they could not expect to bombard Fort William with a few pistols, revolvers and *lathis*. Where are these miscreants now? Were they caught, tried and hanged or transported? Lord Hardinge's account of the Balasore affair is equally romantic. Four or five young Bengalis having committed some murders in Calcutta, fled to a jungle in Mayurbhanj. Having been discovered, they went to another forest in the State for safety. The villagers went in pursuit and one of them was shot dead. Then the entire police force of the district, headed by the Magistrate, surrounded them. The little band defended themselves desperately against these odds with their revolvers till their leader was mortally wounded, when they surrendered. Needless to say, they were all afterwards publicly hanged. These young men are glorified into "revolutionaries" by the late Viceroy, and the idea sought to be created that Bengal is full of rebels. How can the Germans be blamed if they believe that India is honeycombed with revolutionaries, when such sensational stories are circulated by the highest authorities in the country?

III.—LEGISLATION.

382. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Section 4 of the Press Act is a wonderful piece of legislation. No journalist

The Press Act.

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is safe from its grip, be he loyal or disloyal, honest or dishonest, an advocate of law or of disorder, so ingeniously are its provisions worded, if the executive authorities are bent on punishing him. The net is for all—neither the biggest nor the smallest can escape from its mesh. Anything published which has a "tendency directly or indirectly" of bringing into hatred or contempt the Government, comes under the operation of the Act. A journalist throws himself into the clutches of section 4 if the "tendency" of his writings, which is to be executively and not judicially determined, be to bring into hatred or contempt the Governor-General or a Provincial ruler, with or without his Executive Council. Loyalty counts for nothing. Even the most loyal of the loyal cannot elude the provisions of the section if he only casts a slur, consciously or unconsciously, deliberately or unintentionally, on those who constitute a Government or an Administration. If one says that a Provincial Government is neglecting its duty in regard to certain public matters, it is implied that it is incompetent and thereby brought into contempt. Indeed, when a Government is in a temper, even the mildest and the most legitimate criticism gives it a lever to crush a newspaper.

383. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—It is but too true that the

Non-official Indian members and
the Press Bill of 1910.

Press Act and the Defence of India Act were passed "with the approval of the chosen representatives of the people"! What is to be deeply

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th June 1916.

regretted is that in the matter of the Press Act, no less a person than the late Mr. Gokhale headed the non-official members who voted with the Government. He and other supporters of the measure were absolutely mistaken in supposing that the anarchist movement was the result of violent writings in the Indian Press. Doubtless two or three papers in Bengal openly preached the cult of violence and assassination, but they had ceased to exist, or rather been suppressed by the authorities when the Press Bill was introduced. The passing of the measure was a piece of needless outrage for which there was no justification whatever, especially as the ordinary laws of the country were more than adequate to punish papers advocating lawlessness.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
27th June 1913.

384. The *Indian Empire* writes :—Although the prospect of a victorious conclusion of the war is growing clearer daily, it is certain that in spite of victory, the manhood

The result of the war.

of England will be greatly diminished. Japan having the ulterior object of self-aggrandisement at the cost of others, it is not impossible that there will be opposition of interests between England and Japan regarding trade which may ultimately lead to a clash of arms. If that time ever comes, Japan, with her ever-increasing army and navy, will attempt the occupation of India. It would be impossible for England to resist this without the help of the manhood of India. Emasculation of the Indian population under British rule is growing so rapidly and the improvement of the race is so steadily neglected that among the teeming millions of the country it would be difficult to raise an army of even a few hundred thousand unless England sees her way to change her military policy. Although there is a vast disproportion between the population in India and the number of men sent to the front, the journal notices that nothing was stated in the House of Commons debate except the difficulty of finding officers. Again, the question will be asked why Indian officers are not employed. Cannot India furnish several millions of soldiers, trained and equipped, if only the funds could be found? If there be any conflict in Asia with Great Britain, the immense population of India—emasculated, disorganised and degenerated—will rather hinder British success than help it, unless efforts are now made to train and equip Indians for military service, and every opportunity is given them to develop the martial qualities that can be found in every man.

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Th 1st July 1916.